8:Campbell T-5 (no date) 1949 MH1 Iraq MH1

recognised. For your father was a warrior, and your grandfather, and your great-grandfather and all those before him were warriors. Then Maqdad kissed his mother and bid her farewell. And Umm Maqdad wept as she saw her son depart.

Maqdad rode out and took the road to the north and he rode over the desert which was carpeted with the flowers of spring, and the grace and pace of Rishan was beyond compare. As they went over the desert Maqdad would take his great spear and hurl it in front of him a distance of two hundred paces, and he would put Rishan to a gallop and catch the spear and pluck it from the air before it could touch the ground. In this manner they had travelled many miles when Maqdad saw a gazelle. He put Rishan to a gallop, thinking: Rishan is faster than the gazelle. The gazelle left the track and went off into the desert with Maqdad in pursuit, and Rishan was as fast as the gazelle and drew level with it. But when Maqdad put out his spear to kill it, it turned more sharply than the horse, and in this manner escaped them.

They were now far from the track, and to return to it Maqdad took his course from the wind, and they travelled on and came to a wadi which was both wide and deep, and in its further bank Maqdad saw a cave. The mouth of this cave was covered by a net, its shape as a spider's web, but each strand was as thick as a man's wrist, and through the meshes of the web it could be seen that in the cave was a boy. He was naked save for an iron band around his neck, and he was chained to the wall, and he was in the twelfth year of his life.

Then Maqdad rode down into the wadi; he dismounted and drew his sword, and he cried out to the boy: I will release you from this misfortune. The boy answered,

35: Hooper and Field S-5 (1934) 1937 MAI Iran MAI
Iraq MAI

I-I

Ait.; Schl.; Ph. Ind. 2: 459; Fl. Br. Ind. 4: 90. 824*

W.H.M.M. 150816; K.B. 339. 278*

Nux vomica or Kuchula seeds are frequently referred to in ancient Persian works. In the "Makhzan el Adwiya" they are said to have been used from very early times for paralysis. Called Azaraki by Indian Mohammedans, they are given for debility. The seeds are imported from India, and are known throughout Iran as a poison. Aitchison says, "The seed of the nux vomica is imported freely into these parts (northeast of Iran) as a valuable tonic, but it is chiefly employed by the nomad tribes for poisoning wolves and dogs, these animals frequently proving destructive to their flocks." [224]

Tagetes erecta L. (Compositae)

گل جعفری

Gul-i-ja'fari (Teh.); Ja'fari (Iraq); Gul gaindo (Bal.); Gul-jaferi (Hind.); Rojia (Port.); African marigold.

Field 86.

Both the African marigold and the French marigold (*T. patula* L.) are cultivated in flower gardens for their orange-yellow blossoms and scented foliage. They were probably introduced into India by the Portuguese. The flowers are often worn as garlands during religious festivals. Sold in the bazaars in India and Iran, the dried flower heads are said to purify the blood. [247]

Tamarindus indica L. (Leguminosae)

تخم تمر

Tukhm-i-tamr (Teh.); Baz-i-tamar-hindi (Ar.); seeds of the tamarind.

Field 262.

The seeds of the Indian tamarind tree are dark brown, shining, flattened, of an irregular outline, containing ivory-white cotyledons. Size is made from the seeds, and it appears that this preparation is used in Tehran as a plaster for boils (see "Tamarind Seed" by D. Hooper, *Agricultural Ledger*, No. 2, 1907).

Tamarix gallica L. var. mannifera Ehrenb. (Tamaricaceae) 824* 263

گز خونسار

Gaz-i-khūnsār, Gaz-alafi, Gaz-anjabin, "tamarisk honey" (Teh.); Gaz-i-shakar, "tamarisk sugar"; tamarisk manna.